

COTTAM & Co.,

NEW SHIPMENT.

FELT HATS,

STRAW HATS,

CLOTH CAPS,

SCARVES & TIES,

etc., &c., &c.

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 481 日二廿月九年二十二緒光

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1896.

三拜禮

號八十二月十英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$ 5,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
A. McCONACHE, Esq.—Chairman.  
St. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, R. L. RICHARDSON, Esq.  
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. Alex. Ross, Esq.  
M. D. Ezeziel, Esq. D. R. Sarsom, Esq.  
R. M. Gray, Esq. R. Shewar, Esq.  
J. Kramer, Esq. N. A. Sieba, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1896.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS.....\$800,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$310,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....4 per cent.  
" " " " " 3½ " " " 3½ "

" " " 3 " " " 2½ "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1896.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....\$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital.....\$ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:  
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1896.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS  
USED FOR 20 YEARS.  
With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.

SOLE Agents for China,  
SCHEELE & CO.,  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896.

## Intimations.

EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE.

JASTRAM'S PATENT

GOLDEN MEDAL

PETROLEUM ENGINES

OF 2 TO 12 H.P.

FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES.

WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.

Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour.

A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P.

Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.

SCHEELE & CO., HONGKONG,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST.

47 NO. PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

THE CLUB HOTEL,  
5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of staying either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,  
YOKOHAMA.

HOTEL METROPOLE,  
1, TSURUJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

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Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,  
TOKYO.

## Insurances.

THE STANDARD  
is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN  
of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES.  
FUNDS exceed EIGHT MILLIONS STERLING.  
ANNUAL REVENUE OVER ONE MILLION  
STERLING.

For Forms of Proposal and every Information.

Apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896.

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EMPEROR ASSURANCE CORPORATION,  
LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

WE have This Day been appointed  
AGENTS, and are prepared to accept  
RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1896.

[147]

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000  
TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY.....\$448,053  
NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIUM.....\$ 75,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the  
above Company we are prepared to  
accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS  
at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1896.

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NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are prepared to accept First  
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895.

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GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000  
EQUAL TO.....\$83,333-33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEX SING, Esq. LO YEK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1895.

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NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1896.

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NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves  
in this Port as GENERAL IMPORT  
and EXPORT MERCHANTS.

COLLINS BROS.,

No. 39, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1896.

[1584]

## Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO MAIL REMARKS

JAPAN, &c. Aden R. E. Hill, R.N.R. About 30th Oct. Freight or Passage (Passing through the Inland Sea.)

SHANGHAI. Rovenna E. Street. About 1st Nov. Freight or Passage.

LONDON. Ceylon. J. R. Leadon, R.N.R. About 3rd Nov. Freight or Passage.

LONDON, &c. Singapore. E. G. Andrews. Nov. 5th Nov. See Special Advertisement.

JAPAN. Verona. C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R. Noon, 6th Nov. Freight or Passage (Passing through the Inland Sea.)

LONDON. Manila. R. L. Haddock, R.N.R. About 12th Nov. Freight or Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent, Hongkong, 23rd October, 1896.

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SAINT RAPHAEL WINE.

A STRENGTHENING.

DIGESTIVE TONIC WINE.

Prescribed for Bronchitis, Malaria, and during convalescence.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1896.

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THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY.

VEAL SAUSAGES.

25 CENTS PER POUND.

J. TATAM, PROPRIETOR, Hongkong, 1st September, 1896.

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MEALS

MONTHLY RATES FOR

H.M. HOTEL

BRAMPTON

THREE DOLLARS

FOUR DOLLARS

Intimations.

W. BOFFEY & CO.

TAILORS,

2, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Have an entirely New Stock of WOOLLENS to suit the Present and Coming Season,

Consisting of—

FANCY SUITINGS, DRESS, FROCK and MORNING COAT SUITINGS, ULSTER and OVERCOATINGS, BREECHES and RIDING MATERIALS in variety.

FANCY VESTINGS, TATTERSALLS and others.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1896.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1896.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGE.

A STARTLING REVELATION.

LONDON, October 26th.

Bismarck's organ, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, says that a secret Russo-German Agreement was concluded soon after the accession of Alexander III, whereby if either country were attacked the other would remain benevolently neutral, and that Count Caprivi terminated the Agreement in 1890. A great sensation has been caused in Austria by this statement.

(From *Japanes Papers*.)

MISSIONARY MEDDLING IN SEOUL.

SEOUL, October 28th.

The American missionaries have addressed a memorial to the Throne, impeaching all the Ministers of State.

THE NEW LOAN BONDS.

TOKIO, October 19th.

The Finance Department announces that the whole amount of the new Loan Bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, which remain unredeemed to the amount of 3,119,150 yen, are to be redeemed on the 1st inst.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TOKIO, October 19th.

Mr. Dol, Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, yesterday waited upon Baron Kawata, President of the Bank of Japan, and informed him of the miserable condition of the money market at Osaka, when the Baron expressed his surprise and promised to instruct the Osaka branch of the Bank to take the proper measures for the relief of the distress. Mr. Dol is to lay the matter before the Premier, who is expected to return to the capital to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

TOKIO, October 19th.

The meeting of the Higher Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Council was opened to-day. Count Okuma, the Foreign Minister, in a speech explained that the Government desired to encourage the extension of the foreign trade and commerce generally. Viscount Economo, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, also spoke and pointed out that the time for the enforcement of the new foreign treaties having approached very near, nothing should be left unconsidered in regard to the finances of Empire, which should be strengthened at home, and the market should be extended abroad.

FLOODS AT HANKOW.

NAGASAKI, October 19th.

News has been received from Shanghai to the effect that there has been a disastrous flood at Hankow, 4,000 dwellings being submerged.

THE EMPEROR AND THE MANCEUVRES.

TOKIO, October 20th.

The Emperor proceeded to Saltama prefecture this afternoon by a train from Ueno, to witness the manœuvres of the Imperial Guards. The Empress and Crown Prince saw the Emperor off at Ueno station. The Emperor was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers by the crowds assembled along the route to the station.

TYphoon WARNING.

MANILA, October 28th.

There is a depression to the S.E. of Manila near 110 deg. North Lat. Its direction seems to be W.N.W.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s new river steamer *Swiss* left home the 11th inst. for Shanghai.

Misses Dakin, Cruickshank & Co. advertise the fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders on the 7th proximo, at noon.

Miss Johnstone informs us that \$200 were realized by the Baxter Mission annual sale of work in the City Hall yesterday.

The *Shanghai* paper *Chi-han-pao* asserts that the Chinese authorities have not yet paid the compensation to which Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. are entitled for the loss of the *Kow-shing*, but it is said that the Chinese authorities are now to the act of putting his ideas on paper.

In the field we require not only to have orders written clearly and concisely, in proper form according to the usual routine, but also, for mere, to have the right inspiration upon which orders are to be written. We have plenty of officers well fitted to write orders who are as yet incapable of directing operations, but we have also numbers of others who, although capable of promptly deciding what to do, are wholly unpractised in expressing their conceptions. Therefore all Masters who are considered fit for command should be permitted or compelled to present themselves for an entrance examination, and if they pass should undergo a special course of instruction at the Staff College, lasting say six months or even less.

SOON after two o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the ground floor of the Mow Tak oil shop at 137, Winglo Street. The Fire Brigade, under Capt. F. H. May and Deputy-Superintendent Corcoran, was quickly on the spot and after an hour's hard work the fire was got under, but not before considerable damage had been done to the adjoining premises. The building in which the fire originated was completely gutted. It is insured with the Chun On Company for \$7,000 and the stock for \$3,000. An amusing scene was witnessed when the fire was out and the Chinese were allowed to approach the mouldering débris. Quantities of oil had run down from the burning building into a drain, which had been opened for repair, in the centre of the street, and into this plunged about a hundred Celestials armed with tin buckets, bottles and jars and commenced scooping up the oil which floated quite an inch thick on the surface of the evil-smelling sewage. The Chinese foreman employed on the drain related this, as he was just getting a chain pump to work and evidently intended to make a good thing of it on his own account. His stone throwing and abuse, however, proved of no avail, and he was forced to form one of the oily and muddy crowd or lose all share in the booty. A Chinaman will take anything by which a can possibly be made. He isn't above making an *honest* dollar at any time.

MEMORANDA.

TO-DAY, 28th October.

9 p.m.—Convocation of Cathay Chapter.

TO-MORROW, 29th October.

11 a.m.—Auction of Government stores, &c., at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East, by Mr. G. P. Lammer.

SATURDAY, 31st October.

9 p.m.—Concert in the Victoria Concert Hall, Duddell Street.

INDIAN MAIL.

maltreated by the authorities at Honlim. Strict and special investigation has elicited the following facts: This individual, together with eight companions, arrived at Honlim without any passports or other vouchers of their identity and respectability and took up their lodgings on the premises belonging to their firm at that place. It should be mentioned that since the recent troubles, in the interest of, and for the protection of the Chinese, quite as much as of their defenders, it has been ordered by the Head Government that passes or descriptions of the holders should be issued to all wishful to travel in the disturbed districts, over which sentinels and pickets are necessarily posted. Disowning the arrival of these people in Honlim the military authorities at once instructed them to keep closely to their houses in case of any trouble arising through misunderstanding on the part of the natives. They were further informed that if, in the meantime, any of them had urgent business which necessitated their going abroad they should give notice, when a provisional voucher would be issued to them, and other measures taken, to ensure their safety. It seems as certain as anything can be that these precautions were observed by the military in their genuine anxiety to avoid the recurrence of anything that might lead to further unpleasantry and recrimination, and, as a fact, this comrade and his associates had, at the instance of the military authorities, such arrangements made for the safe conduct of their business, but four days before the date of the correspondent's complaint appearing in the Hongkong paper, that these men were fully engaged in transposing the camphor, for the removal of which they had been sent.

THE KOWLOON RANGES.

AN UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The time has certainly arrived for the question of a new site for the rifle ranges to be discussed. The present site may have been a good one when it was first opened and little shooting was done, and that with old pattern rifles; but now that the Lee-Metford rifle has come into use, with its long range and high velocity, the ranges constitute a danger to life and property and should either be screened by earthworks so as to render accidents impossible, or a new site be chosen. A glance at their situation will convince the merest novice of the risk run by the residents of Yau-ma-ti and the villages at the back of the ranges from ricochets and bullets that may clear the hill at the back of the targets, while the fact that twenty magazine rifle bullets have been collected by the police will show that the accident which occurred a few days ago is liable to be repeated. Of course the bullets collected represent only a very small percentage of those which miss the bats, and even if we took the probable number at present lying on the far side of the targets at 2,000 the estimate would be a low one.

The danger does not only lie behind the ranges but in front of them as well, as the road from Yau-ma-ti to Hung-ham crosses the line of fire and, although the danger flag is displayed and a sentry posted, it is a well-known fact that the Chinese prefer to cross the range to take the longer road at the back or front of the range, as the case may be. Again, the danger flag is frequently placed on the Association Range when no firing is going on, and consequently the Chinese grow to disregard the flag to some extent and are liable to do so once too often. Besides this, the road is busy one and the traffic is interrupted to a great extent, which is felt much more now than formerly, when there were only two ranges open and the amount of firing was small as compared with the present time. Now, one could easily say that from October to May firing takes place daily, and consequently the road is rendered useless.

The danger of ricochets is enhanced by the conformation of the ground, which slopes up towards the targets, thus increasing the chance of men firing low and striking the ground some distance in front of the target when the bullet would take a direction that it is impossible to determine, and probably kill some luckless Chinaman working in Yau-ma-ti or the gardens at the back of the range. This danger could be obviated, to some extent, by raising the firing stations, but even then, with the new rifle, there is always the possibility of an accident, when the fact is taken into consideration that the greatest distance fired at is only nine hundred yards and the rifle carries something like two miles.

It will doubtless be argued that the expense of forming new ranges will be great, but expense is no excuse when life is endangered, and should some European or a well-to-do Chinaman be hit, this fact would be brought forcibly home to the authorities in the amount of damages demanded. Another busy road that is threatened by this danger is the one leading from Yau-ma-ti to Kowloon City, along which there is constantly a stream of traffic, and a glance at the map will show that the road is not only in the line of fire but well within range.

Kowloon is now growing to such an extent that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to choose another range in British territory. There is, however, plenty of suitable ground on the other side of the barrier, and we hope that the want of a range will act as an inducement to the Government to obtain the cession of the land at the back of Kowloon, so as to take in the line of fire, which, in these days of long-range guns, would prove the rule of Hongkong if taken possession of by a hostile force in the event of war.

A PLAINT FROM NELSON'S COLUMN.

A rumour has reached this airy altitude that the next anniversary of Trafalgar is to be honoured with a special celebration, I greatly appreciate this honour, and I rejoice to think that you are at last beginning to appreciate the true significance of that glorious day. The brave fellows who laid down their lives will not have died in vain if England will but realise what that victory was for her. But I have a personal request to make—that I may be removed from this lofty pinnacle, and be placed once more amongst the people for whom I so gladly laid down my life. What have I done to merit this degrading punishment? Perhaps you don't know that "mast-heading" was reserved in my day for naughty middies, who were sickly slops, and often left there by those who sent them—"out of sight, out of mind!"—as has happened in my own case! I am sure that none of my old associates had a hand in this gross indignity, nor was a parcel of Cockney land-hoppers could have perpetrated such a heartless joke as "mast-head" an Admiral in my honouring him! A word more. Why am I surrounded by generals? Worthy men, no doubt; but I was not with such as these that I fought and bled! Where Hardy? Where Blackwood, and a host of others who helped to win that glorious day? It is an insult to their memory and to me that none of them should be thought worthy to support me! No admiral decorates Waterloo Place! Then why should soldiers be allowed to out the noble fellows who fought at Trafalgar? In the name of my brother-officers, in the name of all who fell on that glorious day, let Trafalgar Square be devoted to the memory of those only who took part in the battle, whose name it is to be—*Poste Mortem*.

THE RATTLING RATTLE.

We are glad to see by the October number, which reached us yesterday, that our bairny, well read, and carefully edited Shanghai contemporary *The Rattle* is still rattling along and ever improving both as regards the cartoons and letter-press. We are also glad to learn that there is a brisk demand for it at Shanghai and at the coast ports (there should be in view of its many merits), for so long as it is a success financially we may rest assured that the talented members of its staff will not grow weary, or well doing, but, on the contrary, will be encouraged to keep going and do their utmost to retain the popularity which the initial efforts so justly won for their journal. This subject occupied the attention of the Economic Science Section. Mr. Elijah Helm described the origin and purpose of dealing in futures in the commercial markets. It constituted a method of insurance to producers and distributors against the risks of fluctuating prices, for the system had accentuated the fall of prices of commodities within the last 20 years. Its development had been assisted by this telegraph and telephone, and it could be disseminated from pure gambling. He maintained that the system, properly organised and controlled, was, on the whole, economically beneficial, and that the demand for its legislative suppression was not justified.

Mr. E. H. Rathbone, in dealing especially with the subject of "Grain Futures—their Effects and Tendencies," said that as long as mankind retained an inherent insatiable passion for speculation he could imagine no cheaper means of distribution than that in which option trading played so important a part. The introduction of the sowing Standard, the ruthless *Invader*, bonnie *Stratigrapher* and bright little *Gold Dust*. As a sample of the contents of the number of *The Rattle* now under notice we give the following by one whose barefaced effrontery and contempt for our local Parliament seems to be as boundless as is his knowledge of local affairs and "Higgleth as his wrote":—

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HUM-ROOL FOR HONGKONG.

WARM DEBATES.

It is indeed a pleasure to be connected with a paper as *The Rattle*, for its influence is so great that I only need to send in my kyan on, widge was ridden. "Spesial Ko-responding" to be admitted to the last meeting of the Legislative Council. The meeting was convoked in order to inform honorable members of master Chamberlain's dissolution with regards to Hongkong's petition for Hum-Roool.

His Excellency said that master Chamberlain had despatched Hongkong shoot in favor be governed by his second footman in Downing Street, and that any further petition from the colony on this subject wood be ignoramus ignored.

The onerous Mister Bellicose axed weather he might be permitted to make a few appropriate remarks on the sub-obj? His wood only desire that he considered the populous of this vagrant Isle to be unfit for the management of the colony's affairs. They could not even manage their own affairs, and there a the populous was more or less bust. Thanks to his own sagginess he was not bust himself (and never had been on one) and never wood be. It was unfair to draw comparsion between the populations of Shanghai and Hongkong, because in Shanghai they were all little angels whereas Hongkong was shock full of Jaber Balfours and Joe Bukes who wood sum day be shane to run awa with the hole colony—reclaimansibus and all. We could not be careful with a judge a set of danisious men in all of hoom the germ of kapokan and crime was stoly but shurely dewelopping. For these wally reasons he was led agin any poplar government widge wood be the destruction of the colony.

The onerous Mister Blackfoot then axed: "Will the government lay upon the table certing relatives to the granting a certing license to one A-Koo, pes-pot dealer on the corner of Wellington Street and Cain Road? If not, he may

finding takes place daily, and consequently the road is rendered useless.

The danger of ricochets is enhanced by the conformation of the ground, which slopes up towards the targets, thus increasing the chance of men firing low and striking the ground some distance in front of the target when the bullet would take a direction that it is impossible to determine, and probably kill some luckless Chinaman working in Yau-ma-ti or the gardens at the back of the range. This danger could be obviated, to some extent, by raising the firing stations, but even then, with the new rifle, there is always the possibility of an accident, when the fact is taken into consideration that the greatest distance fired at is only nine hundred yards and the rifle carries something like two miles.

It will doubtless be argued that the expense of forming new ranges will be great, but expense is no excuse when life is endangered, and should some European or a well-to-do Chinaman be hit, this fact would be brought forcibly home to the authorities in the amount of damages demanded. Another busy road that is threatened by this danger is the one leading from Yau-ma-ti to Kowloon City, along which there is constantly a stream of traffic, and a glance at the map will show that the road is not only in the line of fire but well within range.

Kowloon is now growing to such an extent that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to choose another range in British territory. There is, however, plenty of suitable ground on the other side of the barrier, and we hope that the want of a range will act as an inducement to the Government to obtain the cession of the land at the back of Kowloon, so as to take in the line of fire, which, in these days of long-range guns, would prove the rule of Hongkong if taken possession of by a hostile force in the event of war.

The government repids that they were aware of snakes going loose all over the colony. They had instructed the police to take charge of any person who saw a many of them at a time. If the onerous gentleman so wished, the government was prepared to introjice a law widge wood confine screeing to the lower levels after eleven o'clock at nite p.m. (Master refer to Select Committee.)

The onerous Mister Snagsby axed: If the government was aware that a freight had fallen as ten shillings owing to the fact that the Japs wood not join the freighting (widge was diagscous on their pur) and if the government wood bring pressure to bare on the Japs so as to bring them within set ring?"

The government promised their support.

His Excellency at this stage intimated that the session was at a end. Necks scuss the government wood introjice several important ordnance for the protection of the colony. It wood be good all its onerous members cond as it looked so mudge better. He had, however, no fear of bein left with a minority, becuo he was alers shure of his majority.

Upon widge the meetin rose.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.  
(Before His Honour Mr. T. Sycombe Smith,  
Acting Principal Judge.)

October 28th.

DECISIONS.

The following cases are fixed for the respective dates:—

Thursday, October 29th.

1424—*Chan Cheung Yip v. Tak Heung*..... 301.20

1425—*Chan Ki Yan v. Tak Heung*..... 301.20

Friday, October 30th.

1426—*Chu Shu Yip v. Cheung Kam*..... 301.20

Tin ..... 301.20

1427—*The Yee Shing v. Scheels & Co.*..... 250.00

1427—*Chan Sin Chan and another v.*.....

Tua Tai shop,.....

1428—*Empliment*. The following case was adjourned sine die:—

1426—*Kwong Tung Cheung Tam Ki v.*.....

Shing Kee & Co. (Manufacturing) Ltd. 301.20

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

LOND N, September 22nd.

The Members and Associates of the British Association resumed work at Liverpool yesterday morning in all the sections. In the Economic Section a letter was read from Mrs. Courtney, from Germany, stating that her husband's eyesight was improving, but only very slowly. His general state was far better, and he could now read an occasional big word on a shop front, but whether more power of sight would return she did not know. The professor who was treating him had hardly thought that effective reading, as he called it, would come. Mr. Courtney desired to express his interest in the proceedings of the Section.

DEALING IN "FUTURES."

This subject occupied the attention of the Economic Science Section. Mr. Elijah Helm described the origin and purpose of dealing in futures in the commercial markets. It constituted a method of insurance to producers and distributors against the risks of fluctuating prices, for the system had accentuated the fall of prices of commodities within the last 20 years. Its development had been assisted by this telegraph and telephone, and it could be disseminated from pure gambling. He maintained that the system, properly organised and controlled, was, on the whole, economically beneficial, and that the demand for its legislative suppression was not justified.

Mr. E. H. Rathbone, in dealing especially with the subject of "Grain Futures—their Effects and Tendencies," said that as long as mankind retained an inherent insatiable passion for speculation he could imagine no cheaper means of distribution than that in which option trading played so important a part. The introduction of the sowing Standard, the ruthless *Invader*, bonnie *Stratigrapher* and bright little *Gold Dust*.

As a sample of the contents of the number of *The Rattle* now under notice we give the following by one whose barefaced effrontery and contempt for our local Parliament seems to be as boundless as is his knowledge of local affairs and "Higgleth as his wrote":—

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HUM-ROOL FOR HONGKONG.

WARM DEBATES.

It is indeed a pleasure to be connected with a paper as *The Rattle*, for its influence is so great that I only need to send in my kyan on, widge was ridden. "Spesial Ko-responding" to be admitted to the last meeting of the Legislative Council. The meeting was convoked in order to inform honorable members of master Chamberlain's dissolution with regards to Hongkong's petition for Hum-Roool.

His Excellency said that master Chamberlain had despatched Hongkong shoot in favor be governed by his second footman in Downing Street, and that any further petition from the colony on this subject wood be ignoramus ignored.

The onerous Mister Bellicose axed weather he might be permitted to make a few appropriate remarks on the sub-obj? His wood only desire that he considered the populous of this vagrant Isle to be unfit for the management of the colony's affairs. They could not even manage their own affairs, and there a the populous was more or less bust. Thanks to his own sagginess he was not bust himself (and never had been on one) and never wood be. It was unfair to draw comparsion between the populations of Shanghai and Hongkong, because in Shanghai they were all little angels whereas Hongkong was shock full of Jaber Balfours and Joe Bukes who wood sum day be shane to run awa with the hole colony—reclaimansibus and all. We could not be careful with a judge a set of danisious men in all of hoom the germ of kapokan and crime was stoly but shurely dewelopping. For these wally reasons he was led agin any poplar government widge wood be the destruction of the colony.

Mr. Silverberg afterwards read a more general paper on the influence of futures on trade and agriculture.

Mr. James Samuelson said that gambling in merchandise was much worse than gambling at Monte Carlo, for there the gambler had to put down the whole of his stake on the outcome of a single throw of the dice.

Mr. H. C. Dowdall demurred to the idea that trading in futures was a kind of insurance, and said he could not distinguish between a dealer in futures and a player at poker, as it was open to both to forfeit their stakes and withdraw from the game when they liked. (A laugh and "hear, hear.")

GAS VERSUS ELECTRIC LIGHT.

In the Mechanical Science Section Mr. W. H. Preece, C.B., Chief Electrician to the General Post Office, said that since the end of the Swan-Eddison patent, many cheap and nasty electric lamps had been introduced into the market. He had, therefore, for the past two years been engaged in a series of exhaustive experiments, which he described, in order to establish a fair and reasonable specification for post office requirements. The object was to find an expenditure as well as reliable way of testing the efficiency and usefulness of electric light lamps. A new test had now been introduced which enabled users of such lamps to determine in a few minutes the behaviour of a lamp for many months. The test was extremely simple, and all users of lamps by sending samples to central electric stations ought to be able to have the quality of their lamps determined.

Discussion followed, in the course of which a question arose as to the comparative cheapness of gas and electric lighting as illuminants, and he reply Mr. Preece said that gas per ft. was cheaper to produce than electricity. This was especially the case if only an hour's continuous burning was taken into consideration, but electricity was found more economical for prolonged burning. The King cannot say, "I will shoot whenever I feel inclined." Instead, he says, "I will arrange to shoot on October 4, 5, and 6, and these days must be kept free for that." The King may, no doubt, get just as much pleasure out of his prearranged day's shooting, but the fact that he has to settle when to go, crashing, it may be, over the bodies of men and women as go the gun over a battle-field. The King may feel so wretchedly ill or unhappy that the idea of a peasant is utterly loathsome to him, but if the arrangements have been made he must go through the ordeal. Nothing but absolute inability to put on his uniform will prevent him from keeping his appointment.

When once the arrangements have been made, the King is caught in a spring-trap, and nothing can free them. If the officials of the Palace at Vienna or Berlin were to be consulted, and were to speak freely of their master's engagements, it would be difficult to get out of them. The King cannot say, "I will shoot whenever I feel inclined." Instead, he says, "I will arrange to shoot on October 4, 5, and 6, and these days must be kept free for that." The King may, no doubt, get just as much pleasure out of his prearranged day's shooting, but the fact that he has to settle when to go, crashing, it may be, over the bodies of men and women as go the gun over a battle-field. The King may feel so wretchedly ill or unhappy that the idea of a peasant is utterly loathsome to him, but if the arrangements have been made he must go through the ordeal. Nothing but absolute inability to put on his uniform will prevent him from keeping his appointment.

We have taken Royal people as our examples of the tyranny of arrangements, but in their case the small people suffer nearly as much. If Mrs. Ponsonby de Tompkins has arranged to have an "At home," the will have to settle the date of a draughty staircase with a temperature of 10°. Smith, again, suddenly finds that he ought to stop in town and attend to a very serious and perilous development in his business. It is ten to one, however, that all the arrangements have been made for his annual holiday, he will take it and risk the consequences. The Wives, again, know something about the tyranny of arrangements. When once the Members have made arrangements to leave town, leave it they will. The Government to which they are sincerely attached may be liable to fall, but they care not, or rather they feel that obedience is required to a higher power. They are impelled by an irresistible force to carry out their arrangements, and carry them out, though they do it in the face of every obstacle. Truly there is no such power in the world, and she would be no fool who should say, "Let who will make the laws of the land if I can make the arrangements."

DEPARTURES.

Independent ..... steamer, for Chefoo.

Choywong ..... " " Canton.

Empliment of China ..... " " Vancouver.</p

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[52]

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Hongkong, 22nd October, 1896. [1651]

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Captain Williams, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

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Hongkong, 23rd October, 1896. [1616]

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1896. [1650]

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A duly qualified Doctor is carried.

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Hongkong, 27th October, 1896. [1651]

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1896.

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Hongkong, 28th October, 1896. [1576]

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Hongkong, 28th October, 1896. [1656]

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Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

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Hongkong, 27th October, 1896. [1657]

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
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Hongkong, 26th October, 1896. [1616]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

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"NAMOA."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

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Hongkong, 27th October, 1896. [1659]

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"HIMEJI MARU."

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Hongkong, 27th October, 1896. [1643]

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Captain Towell, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 30th instant.

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1896. [1617]

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